

# MAINE FARMER, AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

Vol. VIII.

WINTHROP, SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1840.

No. 30.

## THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

### HIRED LABOR OR WAGES.

Perhaps there is no one question of more importance or that has a greater influence upon the profits of agricultural operations than that of wages paid to what are familiarly called "hired hands" or "help." When the wages paid men for their services upon the farm correspond proportionally with the prices of produce, the farmer can conduct his farm with a measurable degree of profit and pleasure, and if there were no other interests influencing these proportions or relations, there would probably be little to complain of, for wages would rise and fall with the rise and fall of the market prices of articles of subsistence, and there would be no particular difference in reality felt by the producer or operator, whose bread for himself and family depended upon his daily or monthly wages. It often happens however that extraneous circumstances influence the rate of wages and make it bear hard upon the farmer. If, for instance, some mechanical or commercial pursuit should suddenly rise into active operation and call for help and draw off large numbers from the farm, the farmer, in consequence of there being a limited supply of laborers or numbers to work, must give greater wages in order to retain persons to work for him; and if there should be a fruitful season and an abundant harvest, produce would fall in the market, and the ratio between wages and market prices of produce would be such as to make it bear hard upon the farmer and cut in upon his profits. It is true that on the other hand, when there is a stagnation in commercial or mechanical pursuits, and labor is plenty and of course cheap, and there should be an unfruitful season, and produce high, the ratio between wages and prices would be reversed, and the farmer would realize some profit from his operations. Both of these conditions have taken place within five years. In 1835 and '6, when speculation was the principal business—the poor farmer in this State had to pay dear for his help, and after the bubble burst, and pressures and panics were the order of the day, he was enabled to hire more reasonably than before. Taking however a series of years together, and averaging the price of labor and produce, we believe that the farmer has to pay higher in proportion to his gains than any other class of persons. The nature of his pursuits make him more liable to higher wages than the mechanic; for when the season comes he must go forward and continue on without stop until the harvest, or all is lost, but most mechanics, if they find that the price of their products do not bear such a proportion to the prices of labor or cost as to suit them, can stop where they are and wait until a change in the market, when they can again proceed as before.

This question then offers itself, is there any way of obviating this difficulty? One mode is to follow the example of the mechanic. Study thoroughly into your business, and adopt every improvement which shall abridge labor and increase products. Though this improvement should in a single instance be but trifling, yet in the multiplied instances in which it can be called into action, it will save a vast amount of labor in the aggregate. The shrewd and calculating manufacturer, who now twists his thread, we will say, by two turns of his wheel, would instantly adopt any improvement which would twist it the required hardness and size, by only one and three quarter revolution, and trifling as may seem the saving of only one quarter of a revolution, it amounts to a large amount in the course of the year. So farmers should look out for and adopt

improvements that will abridge labor, though but slightly. Again, farmers should put into use all the well tried labor saving machinery. Any thing that can be done by a horse and a boy equally as well as two men can do it should be adopted, because the horse and the boy cannot, as a general rule, cost so much either in subsistence or wages as the two men. Mr. Colman, in some remarks upon the Agriculture of Massachusetts, which we publish in this day's paper, touches upon the subject of foreigners as laborers, and he names some of the causes why they are not so good as they ought to be. "The great trouble with those who come over from Ireland is Rum and Ignorance. They love the one and will have it, and that continues the latter, together with poverty and vice as members of the same partnership. Occasionally we have a bright exception, but he soon rises to be an employer instead of an employee."

There is one more source from which labor may be obtained, but we confess it is rather a hopeless one. It is to induce some of the *gentlemen loafers* who are trying to gull the world out of a living—without labor, to listen to common sense and go to work. Idleness seems to be the besetting sin of our natures, if it be not the principal ingredient of the Original sin itself, and it has now become so leagued in with fashion that it is hard to persuade one that it is not the very *pink* and essence of gentility itself, especially if it be covered with a decent coat. If by any means industry could become the ascendant in the fashionable world, it would make no small difference in regard to the supply of effectual labor, and tend to equalize the ratio between the cost of production and the market price of bread.

### GREEN CORN.

We have been favored with samples of green corn from two farmers, both on the same day, (July 25th,) viz: M. B. Sears of Winthrop, and E. Folsom of Monmouth. Of the two, the samples from Mr Folsom were the most full. We are much obliged to him for a round dozen of good roasters; as also to Mr. Sears for the samples sent in by him. 'Tisn't often that a poor Editor about "these diggins" gets "corn fed" thus early in the season. Mr. Sears' corn was planted on the 10th of May. We do not know at what time Mr. Folsom's was put in. Indian corn never looked better in Maine than at the present time.

### PICKLES.

Almost every one likes pickles, or at any rate, almost every housekeeper lays in a store of something or other to make pickles of. Now we conceive that the principal use of these substances is to hold or retain the vinegar, and as far as the mere swallowing of so much acid is concerned, a person might as well drink it as eat it. Still it seems to be a little more pleasant as well as more fashionable, to eat it in conjunction with some tender succulent substance, and it does not make so much difference what that is. The most common substances used are small cucumbers. These are tender, and will absorb a large quantity of vinegar. The most common mode of using them is to pick them and lay them down in salt, and as they are needed take out a few, soak them and then put them into vinegar.

The blood beet, boiled, sliced and put into vinegar makes an excellent pickle which is much liked by many on account of the blending the sweet taste of the beet with the acid of the vinegar. Our friend Adam Mott recommends the Ruta Baga used in the same manner.

The tomato makes an excellent pickle. The Egg

plant also, but it doesn't grow very well with us unless under glass. The bell pepper is also used. Indeed, as we before remarked any thing that is tender is good, as green grapes, green beans, green walnuts, green pods of the raddish—the martynia, &c. &c. &c. &c.

### QUESTIONS, QUIDS AND QUIDDITIES.

Ought water to be poured directly on plants when transplanted? Are not the roots apt to be washed out if so treated?

My wife says that the wire gauze in the tin strainers now in use, does not prevent the fine particles of dust from passing through; consequently she has returned to the old fashioned linen strainer. Is this right?

Do not farmers generally permit the ruta baga plants to stand too near together, and how near ought they to be for the greatest profit?

Is hay injured by the saccharine fermentation, if it can then be arrested?

Is not the decay of pear and cherry trees in this State more owing to neglect in cultivation than otherwise? Can they flourish when there is an accumulation of the grasses around the roots? Would it be safe to transplant rather large apple trees in the fall, if done with care, and then graft them in the spring? Did you ever see a large gate with a truck fastened at the bottom to support its weight? It works admirably.

What office does lightning perform in a thunder shower, and, did you ever know any disputed principle in science to be investigated without the aid of electricity?

AGRICOLA.

### ANSWER TO MR. DREW'S REMARKS UPON DR. BROWN.

It will be recollected that in our 24th number we made a notice of the improved mode of curing club feet by an operation, and mentioned two instances in Augusta where Dr Brown of Boston had operated, with every prospect of success. Next week Brother Drew copied our article and made some severe remarks upon Dr Brown's course. We were surprised at the attack, for although not personally acquainted with Dr Brown, we knew him by reputation, and have always considered him one of the most respectable Physicians in Boston.

We have received a communication from Mr O'Reilly, the father of one of the children operated upon, addressed to Mr Drew, and in answer to his strictures on Dr Brown. We cannot but think that Mr D. will willingly retract any thing that he may have said under mistaken impressions, for he certainly does not wish to injure the reputation of a worthy Physician and Surgeon without just cause.

### MR. O'REILLY'S LETTER.

AUGUSTA, Me. July 24th, 1840.

SIR:—A medical gentleman of this town, directed attention to some strictures of yours, on Dr. Brown's mode of operation treatment &c. of club feet which seem to be called forth by a commendatory notice of the "Maine Farmer," contained in your paper of the 27th ulto. One would have supposed from the decision of your statements that you must have examined thoroughly the "two cases in Augusta," but to my surprise you have never seen my daughter as I learn on inquiry; then indeed you can possess but very "little knowledge" of the two cases. You positively state that "in the opinion of medical men who have examined them" and they are confident that however 'straight' the feet may be, when the children become able to walk, they will 'toe in' Indian Fashion." Now, Sir, there were but four Physicians who have examined my little girl's feet,—three of whom belong to this town and the other to Hallowell, but one of the four seemed reluctant in giving a decided opinion, (he is of this town,) the other three



(one of whom called my attention to your article, which he considered a direct contradiction of statements contained in a letter of mine to Dr. Brown some time since, and which has been published in one of the papers of this town) unequivocally stated that they considered it would be a "perfect cure," thus far your statement does not appear correct,—besides, my little girl is able to walk and walk with her feet as straight as most children of her age, with common shoes on, and she is as healthy a child as there is in Augusta, and never more healthy than since operated on, altho' her feet have been laced up tight for more than four years.

I am satisfied that the cure mainly depends on the constant application & unremitting attention of whomsoever has the care of the child, and strict observance of Dr. Brown's directions. I truly pity the medical man who could be so envious of another's prosperity (particularly as Dr. Brown's success, cannot possibly interfere with his) as to advance the opinions contained in your article, for my daughter, both with regard to her feet, walking and bodily health is a living refutation. The operation &c. can be done by "respectable surgeons" in this town for five dollars, you think. I beg leave to refer you and your "respectable surgeons" to the anecdote of Columbus and the Egg.

Before having the operation performed on my child, I wrote to one of the most eminent physicians of Boston, one who has stood in the front rank of his profession for about forty years; I will close this communication with two extracts, from two of his letters, one written before and the other after the operation. First permit me to state that Dr. Warren and eleven other eminent physicians of Boston were present when Dr. Brown operated on my child's feet, and approved his course. So much for your charge of "quackery," and the opinion of your "medical men" who have examined.

## EXTRACTS.

"Boston, Oct. 17th, 1839.

"The treatment of this complaint like everything else requires experience, and it should not be committed to unskillful hands. We have a gentleman here—Dr. Brown, who devotes his whole attention to this subject, he has been very successful in treating these cases; had I a child in the situation of yours, I should put her under his care—his machinery is excellent, and he is a good judge of the propriety of operations, and the application of machinery suited to the various stages of treatment."

Boston, Feb'y 3d, 1840.

"Your child will walk as well as any other child, and will have her limbs in as good condition as if they had never been distorted."

Who do you think had best "wait results?"

I am, Sir, your obt. srt.

GILBERT H. O'REILLY.

N. B. You can see the above letters and the child that was operated upon by calling on me.

G. H. O'R.

Dr. HOLMES—Sir:—As the above subject seems to have had its origin in your paper, you will oblige me by giving this communication a place in your journal.

I am your obt. srt.

GILBERT H. O'REILLY.

## Original.

SALATHIEL AGAIN INVITETH HIS friends to dine upon that which he hath not got—speaking irreverently of potato tops—slanderingly of Girls and Editors, and "PROMISCUOUSLY" of things in general.

So the Partridge dinner which I intend for you next autumn "is a tantalizer, no mistake," is it, Doctor? That's a mistake of yours, as my game log-book will bear record in due time. Yet my game dinner is all make-game in your estimation, and the anticipation is wild, as the wild fowl it feeds on! "A bird in the hand" was your first thought, on reading my card—There are more than "two in the bush," Doctor, and I shall exact a tithe of that old one's increase in return for the fright she gave me one morning. My game dinner depends "on chance," to be sure; and so does your harvest of garden vegetables. We both trust in Providence, and a gun that won't miss fire. Yet how differently the world estimates our "chances." Both, as I think, are good.

Were you to paint in glowing colors your potato crop, and tempt my Irish palate, with a card of invitation to a delightful repast on roasted Rohans, baked-battered Butmans, or boiled Blue-noses, to come off in "Diggin' time," I should hardly dare judge you "only jokin'." And yet from your disposition to suspect others, I might well judge you capable of the joke prepense. But I would waive suspicion, and

treasure the word of promise in my "heart of hearts," till the convenient season for its full redemption should arrive. Then, I would carry "war of extermination" into your winter's store, in a manner that would cause you fear for my digestion and your potato-bin. Your murphies, however are yet in embryo, and look well in your eyes. Yet who knows what coming event may cast its shadow over them and cause the bright sun of hope to set at noon. "Moth and rust doth corrupt," and Jack Frost, that fearful night walker, may enfold them in his white winding sheet. I will not further indulge in such anticipations, but live on hope now of live-ing on ripe and new murphies in all of autumn.

Every man to his calling. The Partridge flock is "upon the trot;" but I well know their "trotting course," and daily take running measure of every rod of it. I am as sure of a brace of the young ones in October as you can be of your garden harvest. Those in our woods have long known me for a "dead shot," as many a dead one will testify. You may aver that dead partridges tell no tales. The axiom is proved by the exception which I have oft taken. I can exhibit as a trophy of my skill at least one wide spread tail, and a prettier feather-fan can't be found of a pleasant Sunday in our Meeting House. A well trained dog will ferret out the last discovered flock from its hiding place, and when fairly "on a tree" I will un-tree them to a deal certainty. They will, near some October sun set, be quietly budding on the tops of the tall birches, when the young ones shall be taken and the old one left. My word for it, which oft misses; but my gun—never! I can pledge, too, from appearances, more than a hecatomb of grey squirrels, at the shrine of Epicurus. They are "hoppin' thick" in the woods here.

I should like, this summer afternoon, to go up in a balloon, just to take a wide observation, and note the effects of the drought in our region. From all accounts it has "hit in spots" and "run in veins." To one above, the earth must appear flecked with green and yellow, like a "checker-board." The showers, which rightfully belong to us, who skirt the river's margin, have, as I informed you last week, been, in all this season, wonderfully attracted towards the east. The reason is "past finding out." You intimate that the Kennebec has played the part of a sordid monopolist. 'Tis hardly fair in your river thus to draw off from a sister stream. The peculiar attraction which thus draws the clouds away from the Saco, is to the wise a mystery. Can it be to punish us for having intermitted running pine timber for one season? For this purpose we do not need a full stream; and the induction, so far as the river is concerned, may be right. But there is truly the more heed of refreshing showers on the land, now that all attention is bestowed on promoting the interests of Agriculture. If you say the "cause of the effect" is that you have prettier wives and handsomer daughters on your River!—there's my glove on that issue! And the sling of truth shall send the smooth stones of conviction into the head and heart and conscience of the Giant of Gath, if he dare lift it. He shall fall before the fire from a battery of bright eyes.

A short ride from Salmon Falls Village, due west, a while since, enabled me to take a bird's eye view of the damage done by lack of rain. The rough lands which extend back some three miles from the river, exhibited a green and healthful appearance. The grass was green and fresh—the corn in advance of the season, & the potato tops, "the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen," were the text for a cheerful sermon. Beyond this, the region of plain is entered, and hence every green thing had withered and faded. The spirés of grass were scattered about at great removes, and the grass-hoppers were compelled to light mid-way in their flying leaps, from one to the other. The corn had put on a "sear and yellow melancholy," and potatoes were evidently suffering all the torments of a prolonged thirst.

A farmer, whose field lies in and forms part and parcel of Beach plain, which is usually the first to suffer in a dry time, has just informed me that his grass field has, to his utter astonishment, "cut and come in" well; better than for years previous. In bulk 'tis full equal, and in worth it doubles his last year's crop. Last season the almost incessant showers denuded it of its enriching gum, which forms in hay both "make weight" and nourishment. The grass then was "good to look at," but proved light in the harvest, and in feeding time turned out "all vanity." This year the rain has played no such "gum game," and the gathered crop, when garnered, retains all its good qualities. This one field has been of late well cared for; enriched by constant attention and improved by enlightened culture. The "neighboring lots," which have enjoyed less nursing, afford only a "slim crop." Land well manured will endure with little injury a

measure of drought which will bake to a cake and convert to a powder a poor dressed soil. The weather "aint all to blame,"—a part belongs to the farmer.

If the region bordering on the Kennebec enjoys a monopoly of rain this pleasant summer time, we on the Saco had a surplus of snow at the commencement of the last winter. The storms, which ushered and escorted the year '40 into "time-being," rendered the country back of us, for a season, quite impassable. The snow piled down in heavy masses and the young growth in the woods was cast prone before it. Not only the clumps of birches, which are ever ready to "buckle double" under the weight of a heavy white frost, but large beeches and maples and oaks and even lofty pines were made to trail their tops in the accumulated drifts. These have not and will not recover their upright posture. Many were broken from the stump, and others have not strength sufficient to recover from the effects of their winter's over-burden. They have become outcasts from the "standing order," and their position in the society of their fellows is that of penitent humility. Their "end is to be burned." So we have nothing to brag of in our generous snow storms. The injury which they occasioned to our young and thrifty forest growth, is past all estimation. 'Tis a loss of growing principal and a loss in the fast accumulating interest; a final and total loss. Too much snow in the winter, and too little rain in summer, in the giving and withholding inflicted upon us, both a negative and positive injury. I trust neither will prove ever-lasting. 'Tis more than we wish to bear-up-under.

A traveller from the west part of the County informs me that our drought "is cake, cheese and custard, to chalk pie and sawdust pudding," when compared with that in the region round about Sandford and Lebanon. The corn he assures me is suffering much, and the leaves are twisted into the resemblance of a green hide whip. The pastures are denuded of all vegetable sustenance, and the farmers are compelled daily to feed out hay to their horses and neat stock. The grass hoppers even are in a state of complete starvation, and it is in contemplation to propose a contribution for their relief. There is a grass field at Buxton Corner, which, if tradition tells true, never yields its burthen to the mower without bringing rain. The new mown hay has ever been doomed to a thorough washing while in the swath. The attention of the hay makers employed on it has been divided between the clouds and the wide turned swath. The labor of gathering its burden was commenced on Monday, and strange to say, was finished without bringing a drop of wet from the sky. This sure, this last tried sign has failed, and our weather prophets are confounded.

I heartily repent me of much of the fore-going. But 'tis written "in black on white," and concealment will not avail. Exposure is one punishment for sin, so publish mine and my confession on the house-top. Girls and editors won't keep secrets—they tell all they hear and more than they know—to be true. Since I last put pen to paper we have had a day's refreshing from the clouds. The joy that could not be expressed in words, was made evident in the faces of all—from the man of four score to the wee totling child. The wind has been about East, where it must have been hailed with more than a stranger's welcome. It made one day's stay, and is back again to its old haunt. I hope 'twill not abide in one place so long as to wear its welcome out, but will make its incursions "Down East" more frequent than they have been of late.

Much as we have had of this "pleasant rain," the cry still is give! Old mother earth has not drank her fill, but would imbibe another day's draught with pleasure. Her cup is up for more. The prudent maxim, "go in when it rains," was not much observed yesterday. The day was passed out of doors, and the children, glad to be relieved from the sun's burning glare, played and sported like young otters in the puddles. To-day—Saturday the 25th—every thing wears a new and fresh appearance. The face of nature, just washed, looks clean and nice. The trees no longer exhibit their verdure begrimed with dust, and sport a lively beautiful as that worn new in June. The new mown fields no longer crumble beneath the foot's lightest pressure, and the grass roots are preparing to put forth new shoots. The country to the north shows a clear and wide expanse, and the White mountains which are plainly visible from all our high grounds, form a magnificent back ground for the far-seeing eye to dwell on.

You have the start of us, on the Kennebec—for you had green corn on the 17th of the current month. The reason is obvious. The snow, which remains upon the White mountains till late in June, chills all the winds which blow over us from that direction. We are consequently unable to force our gardens to any



good purpose. A cold breath fresh from the snows of the mountain region, would chill the life blood of every tender blade. Jack Frost too makes his last retreat to that quarter; and he sometimes sallies out o' nights and makes a clandestine call on our early garden vegetables. Towards these he manifests a "sneaking kindness," by removing them from the troubles and trials of maturer growth. Jack is a terrible destructive, and the evil he does lives after him. Every green thing shrinks from his approach. He is gone to make discoveries in the polar regions, and I will not abuse him behind his back, lest he should crop my ears in revenge, or nose me about some winter morning.

Yours, truly,

SALATHIEL.

#### AGRICULTURE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Severe sickness has prevented the continuance of some suggestions on this subject, which we commenced a few papers since. The remarks we then made, we apprehend, must have indicated the extreme debility which preceded the crisis; and we shall ask the indulgence and kind judgment of our readers, if our present essay show that in mind as well as in physical strength we are not yet half a man.

The greatest of all difficulties connected with farming in Massachusetts is labor. It is difficult to be obtained. The prices of labor are enormous. The morals of labor, as we shall presently explain, both on the part of the employers and the employed, are exceedingly loose; and the management of it involves innumerable difficulties. We are the warm friend of the laborer. We wish to see him not only well but liberally paid. We would spare no pains that his situation should have all reasonable comforts, and would do every thing to inspire a pride of character, to increase his self-respect; and to remove from his mind, when he performs his part honestly and well, any painful sense of inferiority. We consider high wages of labor, where there is a sound currency, among the best evidences of the prosperity of a community. Heaven forbid that labor among us should ever be reduced to the miserable and degraded condition of Europe, even of improved England, where men and women perform constantly the most laborious and servile offices for the most miserable pittance and the meanest food.

But on the other hand, the price of labor should bear a just proportion to the value of agricultural produce, or the farmer cannot pay it. It has often happened within the last fifteen years, that a day laborer on a farm in seasons of haying and harvest, has by a day's work been able to buy one and a half bushel of wheat, three bushels of corn, or eight bushels of potatoes. Now no farmer can afford for any length of time to pay prices like these; and the consequence is a most serious discouragement to the farmer, for the whole of the produce is consumed in the payment of the labor. As Scott says in describing in one of his novels the result of some one's farming, it is in this case—"the earls and the cart-eaters make it all, and the earls and the cart-eaters eat it all." It is said that some years since a very extensive and successful farmer in Essex county, in showing a friend through his crowded barns and his granaries, almost bursting with their fulness, was asked what he was going to do with all this produce; "O," said he, "my cattle will eat it." "Well, what are you going to do with your cattle?" "O," said he, "my men will eat them." But this can hardly be called an encouraging agriculture; and men must have long purses who can sustain it.

The great variety of mechanical employments existing among us, the amount of hands occupied at high prices in our manufacturing establishments, the emigration of young men into the new States, the great numbers who go into the learned professions, the unnumbered herds that crowd into cities as house-servants, or shop-keepers, or tradesmen, or merchants, or almost any other employment which will enable them to cook a beaver on one side of their empty heads, and to sport a clean dickey, a pair of kid gloves, and a black walnut stick at public places—all these circumstances sweep the country almost clean of young men, and render it next to impossible to procure the labor necessary to manage a farm. The same remarks apply to female labor. It is not to be had. The amount of dairy produce among us is greatly diminished. Many farms within our knowledge in the State, which formerly kept their ten, twenty, and thirty cows, and found a rich source of income in the product of their dairies, now scarcely make their own butter and cheese; and it would be less difficult in most towns in the State, to find even in our farmers' houses, a young lady who can execute quite passably one of Mozart's best airs upon the piano, or lead off with grace in one of the latest German waltzes, than to find one who can milk a cow or make a cheese.

Now we know no remedy for this serious discouragement to agriculture, than by the more general employment of foreign labor. Our own people pretend to bluster and swear a great deal about the introduction of the Irish into the country; but if our own people will not work, we must have recourse to those

who will.—The country is largely indebted to the Irish. They have made all our railroads, dug all our canals, filled up all our wharves, and wherever human life was to be used up without concern, there we have sent them, because their necessities and their recklessness compelled or made them willing to go. The Irish have many noble traits of character. Many whom we have had in our employ have been among the most laborious and faithful laborers we have ever found. We have treated them with the grossest abuse and injustice. We have insulted their religion, to which no people on earth was ever more attached. We have used them with constant contumely and contempt. We have even stoned those who were born among us, when in obedience to the civil authority of the State, they have appeared on our public parade ground, prepared to defend not their adopted but their native country. We have suffered the devil to go among them unrestrained;—we have sent him in the form of rum and whiskey,—and then expect them to do well.

If the Irish can but be induced to go forward in the great moral reformation which is going on in their own green isle—if we can but induce them to break up their clannish spirit by offering them the honest hand of friendship—if we can persuade them to send their children to our common schools and induce them to lay up their earnings in our savings bank, they will rise at once in the scale of humanity, and prove a great blessing to the country; for as yet they are willing to labor and consider labor as their destiny. Never on the earth were a people so crushed and abused as they have been in their own country. Philanthropy and humanity bid us therefore welcome them to a country of boundless extent, and which ten centuries cannot fill up, and let them feel that they have the rights and the responsibilities of men.

There is one other remedy for the difficulties of labor, which is of a moral character, and the effect of which may be something. Indeed we think in some cases we begin to perceive its influence. The opinions of young men and women are becoming more sound on the subject of labor. They are beginning to feel that it is not degrading but honorable; and the caprices and distressing changes in business and public affairs, are with effect admonishing many that a moderate and reasonable competence, the product of honest labor, is far better than to take the perils and uncertainties of trade and speculation.

On other topics connected with labor, we must postpone our remarks.

H. C.

New England Farmer.

**Mites in Cheese.** We copy the following from the Zanesville Gazette, and shall publish it for the special benefit of cheesemakers and cheesemongers, not doubting that it will materially increase the consumption of the article. Were it as fashionable to drink spirits of turpentine as spirits of wine or brandy, the first might be substituted for the last in its application to cheese, and quite as effectually. As it is, we go for the brandy decidedly, and recommend its use to the possessors of all colonized cheeses.

"All who deal in cheese, whether housekeepers or merchants, know their liability to be attacked by skippers, and the better the cheese the more liable they are to such attacks. To drive them out, the following mode will be found effectual, while the flavor of the cheese will be greatly improved. Cut out a large plug in the upper side of the cheese, and fill up the cavity with the best French brandy, and repeating the operation two or three times, when the plug may be restored, and pasted over, for the skippers will be found to have left the cheese, making their way outside. A lover of

GOOD CHEESE."

Cultivator.

**Scab in Sheep.** The following remarks are from the pen of one of the most experienced and competent woolgrowers in this country. We have had some acquaintance with the remedies proposed by Mr Grove, and can add our testimony to their value.

"The scab is very contagious, but when observed at an early period, it may easily be cured, or at least prevented from spreading. One of the best remedies is a strong decoction of tobacco, to be applied to the diseased parts, after scratching off the scabs with a comb or other instrument.—The decoction of tobacco mixed with lime water and oil of vitriol, and used constantly, when necessary for some time, will generally effect a radical cure. Another excellent remedy is a decoction of hellebore, mixed with vinegar, sulphur and spirits of turpentine. Internal remedies are of no use, except when the disorder has induced other complaints by weakening the general health." *Id.*

**Batter Cake.** The following is from a Lady:—"One pint of cream, one pint of sour milk or butter-milk, four eggs, a teaspoonful of salt saleratus sufficient to destroy the acidity of the milk, and three pints of sifted flour, or enough to make a stiff batter.

Stir the articles well together, and bake in a deep dish. To be eaten hot with butter."

**A Recipe.** Those who love good eating, will thank us for publishing the following recipe for making Oyster Corn Cakes. We well recollect the time and place of our first feasting upon this dish; it was in a quiet farming town in Massachusetts where with choice and long separated friends we were spending a few happy days. The ample dish was piled with oyster cakes, a new article to us, but admired then and ever since.

Let our fair friends preserve the recipe for use when the corn crop shall have sufficiently advanced.—*Bangor Courier.*

Take one quart of green corn, rasped with a coarse grater, two teacups full of new milk, one teacup full of flour, mix them together, and add two eggs, well beat up, season the batter with salt and pepper, and bake upon a griddle. The corn should be such as is most suitable for roasting or boiling.

**Sunflower Seed Oil.** Wm. Wood, an Oil manufacturer here, has made 27 gallons of good oil from 19 bushels of Sunflower seed, without hulling, with Williams & Pinder's Hydraulic Press. He also made 2 1-2 gallons of oil from 2 1-2 bushels of common Pumpkin Seed.

The above was manufactured in the usual way of managing flax seed, except that the crushed seed was not subject to as much heat in the revolving cylinder, before it was pressed.—*New Genesee Farmer.*

**Bean.** The plants coming under this designation are of two species, *Phaseolus* and *Vicia*. To the first belong the varieties of pole and bush beans, usually cultivated in gardens; while the last *Vicia faba*, is the bean known as the Windsor or horse bean, cultivated in England as a field bean, and considered as of great value as food for animals of all kinds. In Europe the bean is used, mixed either with peas or oats or alone, ground to meal, for feeding horses, fattening pork, or even as food for man. It is considered one of the most nutritive kinds of food; but in this country is little used, corn meal being considered a preferable substitute to bean meal, either for man or beast. The prices which are obtained for the common white bean, would seem to render it a proper article of culture on light soils, where it succeeds better than on those of a heavier kind.—*Cultivator.*

**Skeletons of Mastodon.**—The St. Louis (Missouri) Republican gives information of extraordinarily large additions to the collections of bones of the antediluvian Mastodon, which, it appears, in correspondence to the Indian tradition, bounded to the West, and existed there in larger numbers than in any other part of the territory of the United States.—"Mr Koch has just returned from a three months tour up the Missouri, procuring mammoth bones and other curiosities for the Museum of this city. He brought with him twenty boxes of mammoth bones exclusively. We have not seen Mr K. himself, but we understand that he has brought with him two perfect skeletons, one of which is the largest ever found, either in whole or in part. It is said to be 18 feet high, the circumference of the thigh bone of which is 42 inches. They were found about 100 miles from Boonville, on a stream called Shoal Creek.

**The Antarctic Continent.**—The Brooklyn News contains a lively letter from one of our exploring squadrons, confirming the accounts already published. The discovery by this letter was made Jan. 31st, if so, and that the French squadron made it on the 19th, the latter have the precedence. The letter graphically describes the appearance of the coast. "On our quarter are icebergs, piled up in all imaginable forms, shapes and sizes, from ten feet to ten miles long. Here comes one bearing down on us in the shape of a huge, old, isolated castle, with donjons and pillars half falling down and tottering; here and there an arch broken, or a breach effected by that rude old warrior, Neptune. Here we have an entire scene dressed up in all the grand paraphernalia in which the novelists are wont to dress up these interesting old affairs, for the especial edification of the young ladies. Here we see a house, there a church, and in every shape fancy could paint them.

**Beautiful Superstition.**—Near Fort Leavenworth in Platte county, Missouri, is the grave of a distinguished Potowamie chief. The editor of the Hannibal Monitor, has often seen members of the tribe standing in sad silence before it. In the long summer nights, from night fall to day break a bird unknown except by song, to the woodmen, pours out a melancholy strain of music. The Indians say it is the "spirit bird," hanging over the tomb of the chieftan. What a loss to the world it is, that no record can now be preserved of the beautiful superstitions of the aborigines.





## AGRICULTURAL.

## DEEP PLOUGHING.

In our last number we gave some hints upon this subject, or upon the first principles of good ploughing. Since giving that piece to our readers, we have seen a demonstration of a fact therein mentioned.

While passing through a field of corn a few miles from this city, our attention was called to one portion of the field more particularly, which seemed to be in a much more flourishing condition than the balance, which, of course, caused us to enquire into the cause. The soil and situation of the land seemed to be precisely the same, and the only difference was that in the appearance of the corn. On enquiry we were told by our friend, that the land was all ploughed at or near the same time, and that the corn in the forward piece was planted one day earlier than in the other. We enquired if it was all ploughed by the same hand, the answer was, that it was not. He said the forward corn belonged to him, and that he ploughed the land himself; and that he followed the dictates of his better judgment, and the advice of experienced cultivators, found registered in an agricultural paper. He informed us that he ploughed his corn land very deep, and was particular to avoid what is termed "cutting and covering," or letting the plough take more land than it would turn; while his friend in the other part of the field ploughed but very shallow, contending with him, the while, that it was better for the soil, that deep ploughing was of no use, and that he would kill his horses, by working them so hard.

Our friend heeded not what he said, but continued on with deep ploughing. When the ground was prepared for the seed, the corn for the whole field was taken from the same lot, and that on the deep ploughed, as we stated was planted but one day first. When we passed through the field on the 27th, the corn on the deep ploughed land was more than six days earlier, than that on the shallow ploughed land, while the former had far the best color. The two pieces of corn side by side, the rows ran the same way, and the difference was so striking, that a person would certainly have thought that there must have been a difference in the time of planting of at least one week, besides a difference in the soil; it all had been tended in one field and by the same man, the previous year.

It is well known that the small fibrous roots of vegetation extend to a great depth in the earth, where the soil is loose and deep; and where vegetables thus take root they are much less affected by drowth, and likewise are found to stand the hot weather better; and vegetation upon shallow ploughed soils take root but a very small distance into the earth. The soil being turned up to the action of the sun and air, becomes enlivened, better fitted for producing vegetation, and is greatly increased in depth.

It is a great error among Cultivators in the West, to suppose that, because we have such a rich, deep, and strong soil, that we need no caution or skill in its cultivation, for the purpose of preserving or increasing its fertility. It is our opinion, and we think that we are not alone in this belief, that our soil, with all its natural productiveness, can be made to produce a much larger amount of profit per acre than it now does, by a skillful cultivation.

Should it not, then, be the aim of Agriculturists to seek to make such improvements in their Science as will tell admirably to their honor and profit. In passing through different parts of country, in this State, we have seen this truth strikingly verified, and have been convinced of the fact by actual demonstration.

Western Prairie Farmer

## THE CULTIVATOR.

This is decidedly one of the most valuable agricultural implements to be met with on the farm. Combining in a remarkable degree, the great and important desiderata of cheapness and utility, it can hardly be doubted that its utility will ere long be generally and fully appreciated by every one with whom neatness and economy are objects of the slightest regard.

By the aid of a CONTRACTING AND EXPANDING CULTIVATOR—which may now be purchased at any of our

Agricultural Ware Houses for the "insignificant sum of five dollars"—one hand, with a boy and horse will easily perform the labor of six, and in a manner far more effectual and with greater advantage, both to the crop and to the soil. In seasons of severe and protracted drought the operations of this instrument are of essential service. A single "dressing"—even though the piece receiving it should be small, it would doubtless be found of sufficient advantage to the crops not only fully to remunerate the owner for the original cost of his cultivator, but also for the expense of its application. I speak from actual experience on this subject, and feel perfectly confident that no candid and intelligent farmer, who has tested the utility of frequently and thoroughly stirring the surface of the soil in seasons of excessive and protracted drought, and who is tolerably versed in the natural principles on which the important economy of evaporation and absorption of moisture, is conducted, will gainsay my belief.

THE IMPROVED CULTIVATOR—(by Robinson, I believe,) though answering to its appellation, in many respects, is nevertheless too heavy and clumsy an instrument, to be used with ease. It is doubtless an improvement, however, and will be found, I think, under certain circumstances, to combine several important advantages, which the farmer does not possess. On a light arenaceous soil, however a skillful hand will generally, and especially when the "rows run both ways" be able to accomplish the same end with the simple instrument, that is designed to be effected by the improved. That is, he would manage by a dexterous movement, to throw sufficient soil *each way*, in traversing the rows to constitute a sufficient and respectable hill; and this too without the slightest injury to the youthful plants. This object, it will be obvious to every one who reflects upon the subject cannot be effected by an instrument turning a furrow both ways, as the loose stones, turfs, and other rubbish of which no soil however well cultivated is wholly free, gathered by the operation and deposited in a mass around the hill. In the cultivation of potatoes, however, Mr. R's cultivator will unquestionably be found a most useful and efficient adjunct, as by passing both ways, i. e. longitudinally and transversely through the piece, the hills will be almost wholly formed without the fatiguing labor of the hoe, and at a rate much more rapid, certainly, though perhaps with somewhat less exactitude and similarity of structure, than with the hand.—Yankee Farmer.

## MANAGEMENT OF PIGS.

MESSRS. GAYLORD & TUCKER—The management of fine bred pigs is eliciting more attention at this day throughout this country and England, than at any former period. All the essays I have noticed on the subject have passed very indefinitely over what I conceive to be the most difficult period of the animal's existence, and one through which he seldom or never carries all his good points—which is that of leaving the sow.

The cause appears to me to be this: sows' milk is much more rich and nutritious than cows', consequently little action or concoction of the stomach previous to being carried into the circulation is required; for indeed swine being carnivorous by nature, possess at all times very weak digestive powers; the pig being taken from the sow or weaned by her, large quantities of cows' milk is almost invariably given as a substitute, perhaps three times per day. The large quantity nearly paralyzes the little digestive powers the pig previously possessed; consequently his belly becomes distended far beyond its wonted size, assuming a disgusting bladowy or bellows-like appearance; he grows poor, his shoulders contract, his rump becomes peaked, his back settles down back of his shoulder blades, and then rounds up something like a hedge hog's, and to finish the picture, his hair is no longer brilliant and glossy, but dry, crumbling and dead, and often turning the other way; not a vestige of that clean cylindrical form, which never fails to elicit admiration, where beauty has any attraction, remains, nor does he ever effectually recover. Blood and pedigree are no guards against this. I would hazard a few suggestions as a remedy, not that I conceive them to be unexceptionable, but that they may be the means of drawing forth some that are, from Messrs. Lossing, Bement or Allen, or any other talented gentlemen engaged in the cultivation of "the noble animal."

I would have the pig well accustomed to the trough before weaning, in a place shut off from the interference of his mother; I would feed him four or five times per day with boiled rice, and boiled potatoes mashed, alternately, adding a little milk from a new milch cow, all to be given in very small quantities, with trough kept clean; small quantities of beeve's

liver, have a fine effect in yielding nourishment profusely, is easy of digestion, without distending the belly unusually; sheep's plucks are good, but should be boiled.

No pig should be taken from its mother while she gives any milk at all; but in cases where it is unavoidable, it should be done by degrees, the pig left to suck perhaps once a day for some days with the above mentioned feeding.

Much blame has been attributed to the breed or blood, where the management has alone been at fault; I have witnessed so many disastrous effects from taking pigs abruptly from the sow and sending them on a long fatiguing voyage, that I have resolved that no pig shall go from me until it has passed the ordeal of weaning. No valuable pigs should be sent any distance without some interested person to attend them, who has had some experience in their management.

There is another source which has often proved fatal to whole litters of pigs, which is that of interfering with the sows at the time of their littering; the sow should have her litter at the place of her own choosing; it is the only place at which she will be at home; it is idle to suppose that dictation or interference of any kind can be of service to her; she is governed by an instinct infinitely surpassing human calculation on this point. I never interfere farther than to prevent all interference, and scarcely ever lost a pig.

Albany, June 25, 1840.

Z. STANDISH.

Cultivator.

## SHEEP TICKS.

If some means have not been taken to destroy ticks on sheep and lambs, they will go from the sheep to the lambs for more comfortable quarters after the former are sheared. These pests must be very annoying to the little innocents, who have no way of protection against their blood-thirsty enemies, and the business should receive the particular attention of the farmer.

Many things have been recommended for the destruction of ticks, and some of them, such as strong decoctions of tobacco, mercurial ointment, &c. are liable to destroy the animal as well as the insects, and if they do not destroy the animal, powerful remedies applied to the body are liable to produce an injury.

We have known animals killed by washing in a strong liquor of tobacco, and it is wrong to use so harsh a remedy when the object may be as well effected without the least injury. In trying many things for the destruction of ticks, and watching carefully their effects, we found that tobacco smoke was the most effectual, and this can be applied without the least injury or inconvenience to the animal. It is sure death as quick as it strikes a tick.

There are several very cheap and convenient ways of applying smoke. Take a skillet or other vessel and put in a few coals, and then some tobacco, and hold a bellows over it and the smoke will be drawn into the bellows and thrown into the wool through the nose, which being put near the body of the sheep, will cause the smoke to spread in the fleece. After blowing in the smoke at one place, move the bellows to another about six or eight inches, and in this way the whole fleece and body of an animal may be fumigated in a few minutes and all the ticks destroyed.

We have practised the following method and it is very convenient. We took a piece of green wood about four inches in diameter, and cut one end away, nearly to a point, so that it could be easily run into the fleece; commencing at the other end we bored a hole with an auger, nearly through the stick. Then a hold was bored into the pointed end with a gimlet, to meet that of the auger. Some tobacco was put into the hole and a coal of fire, then the nozzle of the bellows was introduced, and with a cloth or paper, the space between the bellows and the wood was stopped to prevent the escape of smoke.

In blowing the bellows the fire is kindled in the tobacco and the smoke is driven in a hot stream through the small hole into the wool to the total destruction of the little rascals that infest the flock. It might be an improvement to have a plug to fit into the wood tightly, with a hole just big enough for the nose of the bellows. This apparatus can be made in a few minutes, but it would not answer to use when dry, but it could be wet for use after it was seasoned and liable to burn. A durable contrivance for this purpose could be made of tin, and then it would be so light that it could be supported on the bellows without holding it in any other way, and in this manner it could be operated with more convenience.

As smoke may be so easily applied and is so effectual in the destruction, no harsh means should ever be resorted to. A merciful man is merciful to his beast.—Yankee Farmer.



## HEADS GATHERED FOR SEED.

The good and careful farmer, takes the pains to select from his wheat and his corn and his tobacco fields, the prime ears and heads to put away for seed. In this way he may always keep these productions up to the mark—nay, if the selection be made with close attention and perseverance from year to year, it cannot be doubted that very great improvement would result from it, and that all grains and plants thus selected, would pass in a few years through a course of melioration to the greatest attainable degree of perfection—if indeed such a degree can be reached.

The young farmer who would begin now to manage on this principal, in regard to all his staple crops, as Mr Baden did many years since with his Baden corn, and who, in the view of his neighbors, persist in carrying out the system under his direct personal supervision, and with the utmost particularity; would not only render a great service to his neighborhood, but might command for his commodities, an extra price that would more than compensate him for his trouble.—As far as relates to himself, he should esteem it a pleasing duty, and ought to derive ample remuneration from the pleasure it should give him to reflect, that he was setting an invaluable example to his associates and friends, in one of their most important duties and interests.

Doctor Anderson, in his "recreations," says: Every attentive observer will remark among the plants of almost every kind of crop, some individual stalks which are distinguishable from the others by a great degree of health or luxuriance, or profligacy, or earliness, or some other peculiarity. A friend of mine remarked some years ago a particular stem of peas among his earliest crop, which came into flower and ripened long before the others. He marked this stem and saved the whole of its produce for seed. These came as much earlier as they had originally done. This produce was also saved for seed; and thus he obtained a particular kind of early pea, that came at least a week before the best sort he could buy in the shops, if sown at the same time with them. The Doctor relates facts similar to this respecting wheat and beans.—The general idea he means to inculcate is obvious, and extremely worthy attention.

It is now too late to make selections of the earliest and the best heads of wheat, but it may not be so as to oats, nor is it so as to corn and the root crops. It could not be expected that a man could take the pains to select enough of the heads of any small grain to sell the yield of them; but suppose he gathers enough of the very best to produce a bushel or two next year, that bushel or two he sows, and from them he gets enough for his crop, having again first selected the very best of them. Thus he goes on, with assurance that his whole crop is much better than the general run of the same kind of grain, and he keeps it so, if not a little improving, as long as he continues his system of picking out.—*American Farmer.*

## INSECTS ABOUT FRUIT TREES—SALT.

It is very important that all insects about fruit trees should be destroyed. One method of effecting this desirable object is to let the hogs run under the trees and devour all the premature fruit that falls from trees and with the fruit the insects in it. If this is not done the insects of most kinds will take a shelter in the earth and come forth the next season and produce a more numerous family, and without something to arrest their progress they will generally increase and commit great ravages.

Where hogs cannot be allowed to run under fruit trees, the fruit that drops early, being generally effected with worms, should be carefully and frequently picked up and thrown to the pigs. Lime and ashes serve both to manure fruit trees and to destroy insects around them. Salt in small quantities is useful to most all kinds of plants and some are benefitted by a large quantity; but generally it should be applied to the soil before the plant is put into it, as a direct application to the top or root may prove injurious, though the same quantity would prove beneficial if equally mixed up with the soil.

Some kinds of fruit trees and other plants will bear much more salt than others, therefore caution is necessary in the use of this article, especially when a direct application is made to a tree or plant. By experiments which we have lately made with salt we find that some plants flourish well with so large an application of salt that it destroys others immediately. We think that those plants that do not receive an immediate injury by the application of salt, will be greatly benefitted by it as it will serve as an excellent manure. This is surely the case with some kinds.—*Yankee Farmer.*

EXCRESCENCES ON CHERRY TREES, &c.—We copy the following from Prince's Pomological Manual; and

we indulge the hope that horticulturists by having "line upon line" will bestir themselves, and achieve what the author so reasonably proposes.

"[The common morello] is more subject than any other cherry to the attacks of the same insect which so frequently stings certain varieties of the plum, and which so often perforates the branches of this tree to such an extent that they are covered with numerous knots and excrescences. The only remedy is to prune off all the branches thus attacked at the period when the insect or its eggs are concealed therein, and to burn them immediately, for if they are left to increase annually, they present a most disagreeable appearance, and in time entirely destroy the tree. The same course may be adopted with success for all other trees attacked in a similar manner; and if it was adopted generally throughout our country, it would in a few years nearly or quite annihilate this formidable depredator on our gardens and orchards."

## THE VISITOR.

CONDUCTED BY CYRIL PEARL.

## THE SEASON AND THE PROSPECTS.

The farmers are now gathering in their crops with energy and success. We have been delighted with various rambles in the heart of the farming regions on the Kennebec and Androscoggin within two weeks. All is beautiful and full of hope and promise in the general appearances. It is true there is a great scarcity of money. It is difficult to command it for any thing the farmer can raise, but he is sure of a support for himself and his family. He can feed and clothe them, and do more than he has yet done for their education, and at the same time be adding to the real value of his farm and his stock, although it may seem a little disheartening to find the prices of his produce reduced so much below what they have been. Take courage, men; the discouragements of this nature will not always last.—They will admit of remedy in some way, if with the hands and hearts a good Providence has furnished us, we engage in the honest employments of the producer, and study as thoroughly as we can the peculiarities of our case, and the sources of our embarrassments. Nothing is gained by murmurings or recriminations. Let every one seek the welfare of his neighborhood and his country as well as his individual interests, and the day of release will come, and we shall estimate the blessings of prosperity more justly for the trials we are passing through.

It does one's heart good to cruise among the Farmers at this period, and see them gathering in successfully their well earned treasures. The hay crop in some places is rather light, but on the whole is good, and the quality of it excellent. We doubt if there has ever been more good hay put in the barns of our farmers in good order than will be gathered the present season. Some sections have suffered with drought, but through most of the region we have passed in a circuit of 150 miles, the ground has not suffered severely. The corn crop is unusually promising, and potatoes also look well. We notice some good fields of grain, including wheat, rye, barley and oats, but there are occasional evidence of smut and rust. The grain crops will probably be good upon an average, but the ravages of the weevil for two or three years have discouraged many from raising wheat. Farmers are now increasing their stock with praiseworthy enterprise. Great numbers of Calves may now be seen coming forward and the good pastures are giving them a vigorous growth.

## GORHAM ACADEMY AND TEACHERS SEMINARY.

The annual examination in this flourishing institution takes place on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, (17 18 and 19) of August. This examination with the exhibition, which occurs on Wednesday P. M. and the anniversary of the Philo-Mathean Society on Tuesday evening is usually an occasion of deep interest, and would well repay the time and expense of a visit. Parents who have occasion to send their children abroad to school would do well to take advantage of this occasion to become acquainted with the internal arrangements, and facilities for instruction afforded at this place. They need only be understood in order to be appreciated, as there is in charge of the Seminary a very able and faithful body of teachers,

and a sufficient number to secure a division of labor in the department of instruction, and a thorough supervision of character and morals. The fall term is to commence on Thursday 17th of September, and to continue 13 weeks.

We invite attention to the advertisement of the Livingston Academy in another column. Mr Irish, the Preceptor is a young man of excellent character and will spare no pains to render the institution a pleasant resort for those who desire its advantages. The location of this Academy is very favorable as it is easy of access and the village is not so large as to present temptations or dangers which sometimes abound in villages connected with literary institutions. We are happy to learn that his labors during the past term have been approved by those who have patronized them, and that the prospects for the next term are quite encouraging.

## INSTRUCTION IN VOCAL MUSIC—TEACHERS' CLASS.

Mr Wyman, the teacher of music in the Seminary at Gorham, we perceive has advertised for a class in vocal music, with the design to aid those who wish to qualify themselves more thoroughly for teaching music. The Boston Academy has for some two or three years had a class for this purpose which has been extensively useful. It is difficult for large numbers from Maine to attend the Class in Boston, and we are glad to find that a similar effort is to be made for those who desire it by Mr Wyman. The sessions of the class are to commence September 2d at ten o'clock A. M. at the Teachers' Seminary in Gorham, and to continue daily for about one week. The instructions will consist of lectures on the elements of vocal music, with practical examples illustrating the methods of teaching from "Mason's Manual," together with such exercises in singing as are fitted to improve the taste and promote a correct style of performance, in sacred and secular music. The expense of instruction will be \$3. Practical teachers will doubtless find it for their interest to attend this course as it will afford opportunity for consultation in relation to the ways and means for improving sacred music in the State.

## MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL.

We have been delighted with a recent visit to the buildings in preparation for our Insane Hospital, which it is supposed will be ready for occupancy in September. The Building is a splendid model for such an institution, and does great credit to the State, and to those individuals by whose liberality the State was induced to engage in the undertaking. It is also due to the enterprising Architect JOHN D. LORD, Esq. to say that the building reflects great credit on his taste and faithfulness in his profession. It will be a lasting monument of his professional skill. Every part of the building exhibits in a high degree neatness, thoroughness of finish, simplicity and economy. Its adaptation to the design of such an institution is admirable, and its location one of the finest in the country. The view of Augusta village, the State house, the undulating fields, the river scenery, above and below, altogether form one of the most delightful landscapes.

The building with its wings is 262 feet long; the main body is four stories high, beside the basement and the attic, both of which will be important parts of the building. The walls of the building are of strong masonry, the rough granite for which was quarried about two miles from the site. The granite combines in a high degree the elements of beauty and durability, and the whole exterior of the building presents a bold and pleasing appearance. It is literally founded on a rock. Every part of the wall rests upon a solid ledge as do all the partitions and arches in the basement. The outer walls are lined with brick, leaving a few inches of dead air between the brick and the granite, thus preventing the dampness which sometimes collects upon the inner surface of brick and stone walls. The partitions too are of brick and a good coat of plastering is placed between the under and the upper floors which serves the double purpose of deadening the sound of footsteps and voices and securing warm rooms. The floors are of the Yellow, Georgia pine and unite beauty and durability, as it is almost as hard as oak. The building has two hundred rooms beside those in the basement and Attic stories, and is designed to accommodate 120 patients. Eight of these rooms are halls 12 feet wide and one hundred long—on each side of which are the separate cells for patients. Eight rooms are also used as dining halls—one for each sex in each story. The chapel is in the Attic story and is eighty feet long and forty wide arched from the floor in the form of the gothic window top to the height of 15 feet. The whole building is thus occupied, and with admirable economy and taste, as well as care for the comfort and convenience, both of patients, and overseers. The cooking apparatus is chiefly in the basement story where are also the fur-



naces, for heating the whole building. Warming and ventilation are thus secured by the same process, and each cell has two flues rising one from the top and the other from near the bottom of the cell to the attic of the wings, and there the foul air escapes by communications with the open atmosphere. Fresh air is admitted through other channels named above so that the cells and indeed all the apartments of the building are admirably supplied.

We shall look forward with interest to the occupancy of this noble building, and we sincerely hope its arrangements will be such as to secure happiest results to the afflicted inmates. If we should be as fortunate in its superintendent as the Lunatic Asylum at Worcester, we shall have reason for joy. Dr Knapp who is appointed to this office is now visiting the institutions in Massachusetts and Connecticut to secure information from their experience.

### SUMMARY.

**MORE GREEN CORN.**—We received a fine specimen of green corn from the field of Mr John Ladd of this town on Wednesday last. The ears were better filled than any we had before seen this season. Mr Ladd says that he plucked ears from the same field suitable for boiling the first of last week. This corn was planted from the 6th to the 12th of May.

**THE DINNER.** The public dinner in honor of Mr. Cunard's enterprise of bringing old England within twelve days sail of our coast, was enjoyed on Tuesday, as soon after the arrival of the Britannia as the necessary preparations could be made.

It is thought that about two thousand persons were seated at the tables of the Maverick House, East Boston, and the balconies of the house were filled with ladies of fashion, &c.

The Hon. Josiah Quincy Jr. presided at the Festival and introduced the company to each other in a neat and appropriate speech, in the course of which he alluded to the fact that Mr Cunard's father was a New England man, and that he might therefore be called a grandson of New England. Mr Quincy gave a toast, and the Euterpean vocalists sang a quartette.

Mr Cunard then rose and said he was not a speech maker and could not find words to express his gratitude for the kind reception he had met with from the Boston public. He made but few remarks but they were full of feeling and expressive of the regard he had for those who thus welcomed his arrival.

Mr Quincy then gave the following toast.

*The sovereign Lady of England, and the sovereign Ladies of America.*—The one governs all England collectively—the others govern all America, one by one.

Mr Grattan, the British Consul gave—

"The health of the committee of arrangements and of every individual who acted on them in forming this pavilion, which is now decorated so beautifully, and which we form a part of."

The following among other toasts were given.

*The first of the regular line of Steamers.*—We say nothing about the empire of the seas, but while Capt. Woodruff makes such quick passages as the last, we may say, "Britannia rules the waves."

Capt. Woodruff returned his thanks to the company.

Mr Webster addressed the assembly upon the great advantages of steam navigation especially regarding the peace of nations, and thought the power of steam would tend directly to avert war. He concluded with the following toast.

*The peace of the World.*—May it long be preserved by the influence of the Christian religion—and by the power of all nations to defend themselves.

By the President—

*The memory of time and space.*—Famous in their day and generation, they have been annihilated by a steam engine.

Judge Story addressed the meeting and gave—

*The memory of Fulton and Watt.*—whose united genius has united nations abridged space and turned the currents of streams upwards for the purposes of commerce.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Demonax, being asked by a wag, "how many pounds of smoke might be obtained from an hundred weight of wood," calmly replied "Weigh the ashes, and what is wanting is smoke."

**Death from swallowing percussion caps.**—On Thursday last, an interesting child aged 18 months, daughter of Mr Robert Hill of Baltimore, died from the effects of several percussion caps, which she swallowed the previous day.

On Monday of last week, Mr. Nathaniel Melcher of Brunswick, a man upwards of seventy years of age, was killed by his son Levi, aged thirty-eight, in a paroxysm of mental alienation and madness. A boy who came up was also laid prostrate by a blow, and a dog which was set upon him was so bit and mangled, that it was thought he would not live. The maniac was then secured and conveyed to the prison in Portland.

Commodore Elliot has purchased a farm in Churchtown, Lancaster county, Pa.

The expedition of Col. Twiggs into Florida, has returned with three prisoners, two of them women!

New Wheat has already appeared in the Cincinnati market.

**Very True.**—The rich are often the veriest slaves on earth. They toil, and labor and calculate, and are filled with anxiety all their days, and all they get in return is a simple subsistence, a coffin, and a winding sheet, and a few pretended mourners when they die, who think less of them than their estates.

**Suicide.** We learn that Rev. Mr Cross, a preacher of the Baptist denomination, residing in Hallowell, committed suicide early on Sunday morning last by drowning himself in the river.—We understand he has been for some time in a disordered state of mind.—*Temperance Gazette.*

**Yet Another.** The ink was hardly dry, with which the above was penned, when we were informed, (on Monday morning last), that a man in this village by the name of M'Laughlin, had hung himself, in a barn used for stowing and pressing hay. The act seems to have been very deliberate, as the day previous, he took lessons of some one in forming the hangman's knot. He was in the street a short time before he was discovered. He was a man of intemperate habits;—but how close the connection between the rum-shop and his death we have not learned.—*Id.*

**Trial for Murder.** John Patten and his son have been tried at Ellsworth for the murder of Justus S. Carr. The Jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter, and they were sentenced to hard labor in the State Prison for ten years.

Congress adjourned on the 21st instant. The Committee on the New Jersey election had reported in favor of the sitting members, and the report was accepted, most of the whig members refusing to vote, on the ground that they were not allowed sufficient time to examine the evidence.

The bill to recharter the banks in the District of Columbia was refused a passage. This has excited a good deal of feeling in the District, and petitions have been presented from citizens of Alexandria and Georgetown to be retroceded to the States of Virginia and Maryland, to which they originally belonged. The Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce gives the following account of the closing business:

The House spent the last four hours of the session in staving off business. There was a vigilant care to prevent any thing good or bad from passing. Mr. Adams's Revenue bill had come back from the Senate with amendments, and which three fourths of the House were in favor of, was no exception. The revenue this year loses, according to Mr Woodbury, half a million, for want of this bill. The Florida war bill (1500 men) was lost.—The District Bank, and all the Territorial bills, were pitched overboard. The resolutions to pay the contesting Jerseymen and Mr Ingersol, was rejected.

Mr Jenifer gave notice that, if the restrictions on the introduction of American tobacco into foreign ports were not removed by the 1st. of January next, he would introduce a bill proposing countervailing restrictions.

The Senate did little but to pass the Fortification bill.

The yeas and nays occupied the House. Messages were exchanged with the President, who wished the members a safe return to their homes.

The yeas and nays on a motion to take up a territorial bill, brought the hour of 2 o'clock. It was a tie. The Speaker decided in the negative, just as the hour arrived. A message to the Senate was moved, informing that body that the House having completed its legislative business, was now ready to adjourn. Mr Wise objected to the message as untrue. A debate arising, the Speaker announced that the hour of two having arrived, the House stood adjourned.

It is stated that about twenty of the most distinguished nobles of Hungary are about to emigrate to Wisconsin. This movement is in consequence of a failure to procure the passage of a certain law. They bring with them great wealth.

The sentence passed upon Commodore Elliot, has been approved by the President, with the exception of withholding his pay. He is therefore suspended from the service for four years.

A *rencontre* took place between two members of Congress, in the rotunda of the Capitol, on the evening of adjournment.

**A Pretty Riddle.** "I will consent to all you desire," said a young female to her lover, "on condition that you give me what you have not, what you can never have, and yet can give away." What did she ask him for? A husband.

**Buffalo.**—Twenty-six years ago only one small building was to be seen in Buffalo, which now contains more than twenty thousand inhabitants.

### Payments.

C. D. Ellsworth, North Freeman,	\$1.08
B. D. Bryant, Esq., Lisbon Centre,	6.00
A. B. Caswell, Esq., Agent, Farm-ton Falls,	3.87
Thos. Peabody, Esq., Gilead, Agent,	10.00
Wm. Davis, Lewiston,	1.00
J. H. Parlin, Sumner,	3.00
S. S. Stetson, Sumner,	2.00
A. Keene, Buckfield,	2.00
Capt. Sam'l. D. Fogg, East Winthrop,	2.00
M. Houghton,	2.00
Wm. Reed, Canaan,	2.00
Haskell & Edes, Guilford,	1.00
L. Joyce, Richmond,	1.00
Ira Morrill, China,	2.00
D. R. Straw, Esq. Guilford,	2.25
Jos. Davis, Cambridge,	1.00
J. Fuller, Esq. East Livermore,	2.25
Simeon Adams, Corinna,	2.00
N. Graves, Vienna,	1.00
Hiram Webster, New Sharon,	1.00

Other payments have been made which will be acknowledged hereafter.

### Married.

At the Meeting house on Kent's Hill, by Dudley Moody, Esq., Mr Samuel M. Gove to Miss Sarah, daughter of Henry Greely, Esq.

In Readfield, by Rev. A. Drinkwater, Mr Miles C. Williams to Miss Almira, daughter of Capt. Thomas Pierce.

In Mt. Vernon, by John Currier, Esq., Mr Cyrus H. Folsom to Miss Elizabeth Allen.

In Thorndike, Rev. B. F. Sprague, of the Maine Conference, to Miss Comfort Cates.

### DIED.

In Monmouth, on Monday last, Mr William Hannah, aged 21.

In New Portland, Mrs Mary, wife of Mr Hiram Wether, aged 28.

In Pittston, Mrs Joanna Reed, aged 93.

In Milledgeville, (Ga.) on the 19th ult., in the 21st year of her age, Mrs. Sarah F. Kimball, consort of Mr W. Gustavus Kimball. Mrs K. was a native of Bangor, Me. and had resided at M. for the last 18 months.

### BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday July 20, 1840.

(From the New England Farmer.)

At market 200 Beef Cattle, 30 Cows and Calves, 2000 Sheep, and 170 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle—First quality \$6 25; second quality 5 75; third quality 4 75 a 5 75.

Cows and Calves—Sales at \$20, 23, 26, 28, 32, 40, and 42.

Sheep—Dull. Lots sold at 1 25, 1 33, 1 62, 1 71 to \$3 00.

Swine—At retail from 4 1-2 to 7.

### THE WEATHER.

Range of the Thermometer and Barometer at the office of the Maine Farmer.

1840.

July.	Thermom.	Barometer.	Weather.	Wind.
24.	70 68 66	29.60 29.50 29.40	R. R. R. sse.	N.
25.	64 70 70	29.50 29.75 29.70	F. F. F. s.	NW.
26.	62 72 70	29.75 29.75 29.80	F. C. F. w.	
27.	63 73 69	29.80 29.85 29.85	F. F. F. NW.	S.
28.	68 75 71	29.70 29.65 29.55	F. F. C. sse.	
29.	70 74 72	29.40 29.40 29.45	F. F. F. s.	NW.
30.	66 76 73	29.60 29.70 29.65	F. F. F. WNW.	sw.

F. for Fair weather; C. cloudy; S. snow; R. rain. The place of these letters indicate the character of the weather at each time of observation—viz. at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset.

s. Shower between observations.

The direction of the wind is noted at sunrise and sunset.

### Mr. Bailey's School

WILL be re-opened for the instruction of young ladies and gentlemen in the various branches of a thorough practical education, on Monday, the 7th of Sept. next.

Tuition \$3.00 and \$3.50.

Winthrop, July 20, 1840.

### Notice.

**STRAYED** from the owner on the 10th inst. a gray Mare, with dark mane and tail. Said Mare is 6 or 7 years old—had a yoke on when she left—no shoes on behind, and had been roweled in the breast this summer. Whoever will return her to me or give information where she may be found shall be suitably rewarded.

JASON KING:

3w29

Monmouth, July 20, 1840.

### Wanted.

A GIRL to do house work. Enquire at this office.



## Notice.

MR. EDITOR:—I noticed in your last, a false and abusive attack on me by Hiram A. Pitts, which compels me to state some facts respecting his "original invention," about which he now prates so loudly. He says, "I am unwilling that a set of unprincipled interlopers should come forward at this time, claiming to be the inventors of my machine," &c. If neighbor Pitts intends this for me, as he says he does in so many words, I would just inquire if the phrase would not better apply to himself and coadjutors, when we take into the account the fact that some eight or ten years ago John A. Pitts and this same Hiram A. Pitts came to me with a carding machine chain and rolls, that Mr. Kendall used under his circular saw carriage, (which are known as an English invention) for information how to make a patent thrashing machine that would evade Lane's patent. No doubt the increased demand for my machine has excited his malignity and induced him to take this ungentlemanly course. If I rightly understand my friend Pitts, he invidiously accuses me of taking his inventions and slightly altering them and using them as my own.

I know not to what he refers. If it be to the Cylinder that I have used and altered, or in other words, lengthened out to two feet, I am prepared to prove, if required, that he and J. A. Pitts had no part in the invention of it. He says that my machine for thrashing and cleansing grain is substantially his, which is not true. It is a well known fact that he is in the habit of claiming all thrashing machines, of whatever invention, built in this vicinity. Now I challenge friend Pitts to specify one claim in his machine that I use in mine. In conclusion, I will say that I shall set my machine to work in this town on Pitts' unsold territory, and I shall be prepared to meet him with his machine on any barn floor of grain, or before any Court of Justice.

LUTHER WHITMAN.

Winthrop, July 29th, 1840.

## For sale or to let.

THE subscriber offers for sale or to let the farm on which he now lives, situated on the main road between Winthrop and Readfield, about 4 miles from Winthrop village and 2 miles from the village of Readfield, containing about 100 acres of good land, two thirds of which is under cultivation and in pasture, and one third in wood land principally of a young growth—good stone wall—well watered, and two good wells of water—the buildings are in pretty good condition. The whole will be sold on reasonable terms, and possession given immediately, with or without the crops, stock and farming tools.—For further particulars enquire of

THOMAS THURSTON.

Readfield, July 30, 1840.

3w30

## Freedom.

NOTICE is hereby given, that for a valuable consideration, I have this day relinquished to my son, SAMUEL TORSEY, his time until he shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years. I shall therefore neither claim any of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

WILLIAM TORSEY.

Winthrop, July 22, 1840.

3w30

## Stray Cow.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on Friday last, a light red Cow, of middling size. She has a piece of wood across her horns. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

E. NORCROSS.

Winthrop, July 25, 1840.

3w30

## Monmouth Academy.

THE Fall Term will commence on Monday the 31st of August, under the care of Mr. N. T. TRUE. The mathematical department will be under the care of Mr. Benj. H. Kimball who has proved a successful teacher in his division of labor. Young Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to attend a systematic and thorough course of instruction, will find this a profitable place of resort. It is, however, absolutely necessary that students be present, at, or very near the opening of the school, as the loss of one day will often seriously retard their progress during the whole term.

The course of Lectures on Chemistry will commence with the term and continue during the Fall and Spring terms. Lectures will also be delivered before a select class of such as contemplate teaching the ensuing winter. Books and Stationery can be purchased at the Academy. Good Board may be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

TUITION—In the General English Department, \$3.00, High do. and Classical do. \$3.75, for 12 weeks.

NEH. PIERCE, Sec'y.

Monmouth, July 30, 1840.

6w30

## FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON'S Ploughs & Cultivators.

Pitchforks, manufactured by J. Pope, Hallowell & Roads.

Garden Hoes, manufactured by H. Hight, Wayne.

## Pitts' Machine for Thrashing and Cleansing Grain.

MR. EDITOR—As several advertisements and notices of my machine have appeared in your paper, it may perhaps be thought enough has been said to call the attention of the public to a consideration of its peculiar merits, and the advantages it possesses over all other machines for thrashing and cleansing grain. I will therefore say that this communication is not designed as a recommendation, but more particularly to make some remarks in relation to machines of this kind, in which I am most deeply and immediately concerned. Having spent much time, labor, and money in the invention and production of this machine, and the introduction of it to the public, I am unwilling that a set of unprincipled interlopers should come forward at this time claiming to be the inventors of my machine—advertise it to the public and sell it as their own invention, and this too by those who have ridiculed the idea of making such a machine until they saw the work actually performed, and even then used what little influence they possessed in trying to prejudice the minds of people against the utility and operation of this machine whenever and wherever an opportunity offered, until it was found the machine would work itself into use in spite of their ignorant predictions. But when they are shown by ocular demonstration that the work can be done to advantage, and the demand for the machines is increasing, they commence building the machines with slight alterations, thinking by this course to evade the original invention and patent, and make the public believe they are entitled to great credit for their great invention. In one instance of this kind I may with propriety quote from your editorial remarks, which appeared in No 51, vol. 7 of the Me Farmer in your notice of Luther Whitman's machine for thrashing and cleansing grain. You say "it is in form and size like Pitts' machine," which I found on examination to be strictly true, not only in form and size, but it is in fact substantially my machine. My remarks will well apply to this individual without the least qualification. He is in the habit of taking the improvements of others in the line of Thrashing Machines and Horse Powers, and representing them as his own inventions.

There is another machine that has been put in operation in the town of Vassalboro' by one Webber Furbush—the machine as originally made, or I will say as put into operation last fall, is a direct infringement and violation of rights secured to myself and J. A. Pitts in a machine for thrashing and cleansing grain, and whoever purchases or operates said machine are hereby notified of the fact. I mention Whitman and Furbush in particular, as their shops are more immediately in the vicinity of Winthrop where my machines are manufactured, and their works and representations are calculated to injure me materially in my business, as there are but few who understand the truth in relation to this subject.

I will in conclusion say to those who wish to purchase a machine for thrashing and cleansing grain, that they can be supplied with a first rate article at Winthrop Village, Kennebec Co. Me. and they may rest assured that the Patentees, J. A. & H. A. Pitts, will neglect no legal means made and provided to secure to themselves and those who purchase of them the just rights and privileges of their invention, against infringement and trespass from whatever source it may come.

HIRAM A. PITTS.

Winthrop, July 20, 1840.

## Freedom.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in consideration of twenty-five dollars, to me paid, I have this day relinquished to my minor son, DANIEL TORSEY, his time until he shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years. I shall therefore neither claim any of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

WILLIAM TORSEY.

Witness: ISAAC HOLMES.

Winthrop, July 18, 1840.

3w29

## PITTS' MACHINE

## for Thrashing &amp; Cleansing grain.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they continue to carry on the business of building "Pitts' Machine for thrashing and cleansing grain" at Winthrop Village, as usual, with the latest improvements, where they will constantly have said machines on hand on such terms, they trust, as will be satisfactory to all who may wish to purchase. The Machine weighs only 650 pounds, built with the best materials and in a strong and workmanlike manner, and is easily kept in repair. It thrashes and cleans all kinds of grain in the most perfect manner, at the rate of from 25 to 50 bushels per hour, according to the kind and quality of the grain. For the satisfaction of those who are unacquainted with its merits, reference may be had to those who have tested its utility.

24

Winthrop, June 18, 1840

S. BENJAMIN,  
C. DAVIS.

## Butter Wanted.

200 pounds of good Butter wanted in payment for the Maine Farmer, to be delivered at the office in Winthrop, for which a fair price will be allowed.

## Agricultural Notice.

THE members of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society are reminded that their semi-annual meeting will be held at Masonic Hall in Winthrop village, on Wednesday the 26th day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

It will be recollected that at the last meeting of the Society a Committee was chosen to take into consideration the expediency of changing the place of holding the annual Cattle Show and Fair of the Society, and to report at the then next semi-annual or annual meeting of the Society. As this subject may come up for action at this meeting, and it being the only one to be held previous to the Cattle Show, it is hoped that a general attendance of all the members will be present.

WM. NOYES, Rec. Sec'y.

Winthrop, July 17, 1840.

## Stray Horse.

Strayed or stolen from the pasture of Samuel Tarbox of Danville, (Me.) on the night of the 6th instant, a dark Bay Horse, about ten years old, one or both hind feet white, a white stripe in his face, scars on the back part of his thigh, white spots on the back, and on the back part of his forelegs near the belly. Whoever will give information to the subscriber in Hartland through the Maine Farmer or otherwise, where said Horse may be found, shall be suitably rewarded and all necessary charges paid.

JOHN STINCHFIELD.

Hartland, July 11, 1840.

1828

## Wove Wire.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he is prepared to furnish wove Wire of all descriptions, and of the best quality, as cheap as it can be obtained in Boston. Wire can be furnished at short notice for Grist Mill, cleaners, sieves, separators, cellar window frames, cheese screens, sieves for separating peas from oats, &c. of any required width or dimensions. Those wanting wire for any of the above purposes are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All orders by mail will be promptly attended to.

C. C. BOSLEY.

Winthrop, July 11, 1840.

6w27

## Machine Shop and Iron Foundry.

HOLMES & ROBBINS would inform the public that they continue to carry on the MACHINE MAKING BUSINESS as usual, at the Village in GARDINER, where they will be in readiness at all times to accommodate those who may favor them with their custom. They have an IRON FOUNDRY connected with the Machine Shop, where persons can have almost every kind of Casting made at short notice. Persons wishing for Mill work or Castings for Mills, will find it particularly to their advantage to call, as the assortment of Patterns for that kind of work is very extensive and as good as can be found in any place whatever.

Castings of various kinds kept constantly on hand—such as Cart and Wagon Hubs of all sizes, Fire-Frames, Oven, Ash and Boiler Mouths, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Gears of different kinds and sizes, &c. &c.

All orders for Machinery or Castings executed on the most reasonable terms, without delay.

Repairing done as usual.

Gardiner, March 21, 1840.

1y12

## Grave Stones.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he still carries on the STONE CUTTING business near the foot of Winthrop street, a little above his old stand in Hallowell, a few doors north of T. B. Brooks' Iron Store, where he keeps as usual, beautiful lots of New York White Marble almost equal to the Italian Marble; also Thomaston Marble; Quincy and Readfield Slate of which may be found manufactured at his shop, Monuments, Tomb Tables, Grave Stones, paint mills and paint stones. Also has shops furnished with grave stones at Gardiner, Agent, Mr. Wm. Gould; Readfield, Agent, Mr. John Lambard; Farmington, Ebenezer Childs, Esq.; Wilton, Mr. Joseph Bradbury. At all of his shops orders promptly attended to. Occasional visits will be made at each of these places for the purpose of engraving stones left in the care of these agents, after inscriptions are left for them. He now as in times past, pledges himself to give satisfaction in work, prices, &c. or satisfy all who call for their trouble. References can be had to his work, which may found in almost every part of the State, where it has been accumulating for fifteen years past. Much of his work has his name engraved below the inscriptions. He has also made arrangements with Col. Sullivan Dwight, owner of an extensive marble manufactory in Thomaston, to be supplied with chimney-pieces, fire frames, hearth stones, facings, &c. of beautiful Egyptian, Irish, and Thomaston Marble, in such a way as to be able to sell them cheaper than ever before. A few patterns are now set up at his shop in Hallowell. To companies who want to purchase any of the above a liberal discount will be made.

JOEL CLARK, Jr.

N. B. J. C. Jr. has a number of monuments on hand and attends to the building all kinds at short notice. 7.

## Garden Implements,

A good assortment for sale at this office.



## POETRY.

## THE PAST.

"God requireth that which is past."—Solomon.

BY L. H. SIGOURNEY.

The past!—we have forgotten it—  
Its shadowy way is o'er :  
'Tis like a folded mist that hangs  
O'er dim oblivion's shore ;  
The deeds of childhood's distant day,  
Light words from youth that fell,  
And countless thoughts of ripened years,  
Who can their import tell ?

The present—with its strong embrace—  
Doth bear our souls away,  
The future lures us on our course  
With hope's illusive ray ;  
But who to woo the hoary past,  
That old and wither'd crone,  
Turns with a lover's ardent eye,  
Or an enthusiast's tone !

Yet "God requireth all the past"—  
Those deeds that shun the light—  
Those words that melted into air  
Are lost to memory's sight ;  
The very thoughts that in their birth  
Sank motionless and dead,  
All leave their impress on that page  
Which at His bar is spread.

The present, like a winged bird,  
Doth from our vision fleet ;  
The future, in its robe of dreams,  
Our grasp may never meet ;  
But mortal, with the fearful past  
Eternal secrets are ;  
Oh ! spread thy conscience to thy Judge,  
With penitence and prayer.

From the Old Colony Memorial.

## THE LOWLANDS OF MIDDLEBOROUGH.

The Lowlands! the Lowlands! sweet place of my birth,  
To me thou art dearer than any on earth,  
There's a charm interwoven with all that I see,  
Which makes thee, the fairest of places to me.

Thou' stangers may call thee a desolate waste,  
And say there's no beauty in thee to be traced ;  
Yet to me, thou dost look in thy "mantle of green,"  
As lovely as a spot as I have e'er seen.

What tho' in thy limits no palace appear  
To frown with contempt on the cottages near ?  
Yet to me does its place seem better supplied,  
By the gilead tree with the cot by its side.

There's a freedom within thee which I cannot find  
In cities, with splendid magnificence lined—  
Here all meet together—no differing grades  
Are found mid the walks of our Lowland shades.

No city patrician in richer attire  
Looks haughtily down on the country esquire ;  
And here not an "exquisite" ever is seen,  
For we're none of us noble, and none of mean.

I would not this happy equality now  
Exchange for the crown on Victoria's brow—  
Altho' with the jewels which round it entwine  
The might of her power should be mine.

'Tis true that no courtly politeness is here  
Within the circumference of thy little sphere ;  
But thou, my own Lowlands, art dearer to me  
Because from the trammels of etiquette free.  
Lowlands, July, 1840.

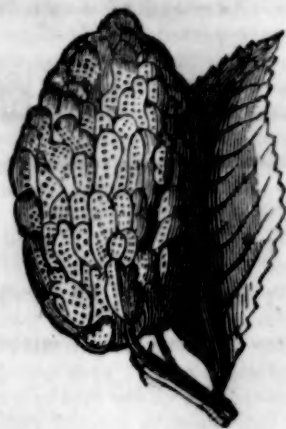
From the Gem, for 1840.

## THE HARVESTERS.

"Come, daughter, 'tis the hour of noon,  
The reapers will expect us soon ;  
Bring water from the coolest spring,  
And I the bread and wine will bring :  
Come, let us to the fields repair,  
Your father now expects us there ;  
Your brothers, too, and Collin—why  
That blush, as if you thought him by ?  
From rise of sun 'tis theirs to wield  
The sickle in the harvest field,  
To crown the comforts of our home ;  
For us they toil ; then, daughter, come  
To greet them in their hour of rest,  
With smile of one they love the best ;  
For all refreshment seems more bland  
When given by affection's hand."  
Thus is it ever woman's part,  
With smiling face, and loving heart,  
And soothing hand, our cares to greet,  
And make our weary labors sweet.

Inward goodness, without an outward show of it, is like a tree without fruit, useless ; and an outward show of goodness, without inward sincerity, is like a tree without heart, lifeless.

## MISCELLANEOUS.



## THE CITRON.

The Citron, when growing wild, is a thorny tree, about eight feet high, with leaves of a pale green; the flowers are white, and have a very agreeable odor. The fruit is oblong, five or six inches long, with a rough yellow rind; the outer part of it contains (as is the case with most of the family) a considerable quantity of highly aromatic and inflammable oil: the pulp is white and edible, but very acid, and preferred when prepared as a sweetmeat. Of a particular variety of the citron a conserve is made which is in great demand by the Jews, who use it in their Feast of Tabernacles. With a little artificial heat in winter, the citron comes to as much perfection in England as in Spain or Italy. There are two varieties noticed—the common and sweet, but whether they have been produced by natural difference or culture is not known. This fruit belongs to the orange genus.

## FOR FARMERS' WIVES AND DAUGHTERS

There is a great deal of excellent good sense in the following passage, which we take from an address delivered a short time since before the Essex Co. Agricultural Society, by Allen Putnam Esq. of Danvers, one of the Representatives of that town.

"I have a few words for the farmers' wives. However skilful, industrious, and prudent your husbands may be, their success in money making depends as much upon you as upon them. Economy and skill on your part, in turning every thing to the best account, are essential to profitable husbandry. Perhaps there is scope for study, experiments, and improvement in your departments. All are not equally successful in the management of the dairy. Poor pastures, poor cows, poor cellars, are the alleged reasons for the difference in results. These things undoubtedly are often the causes of failure to obtain butter in large quantities and of good quality. But may not the fault sometimes lie with the dairy woman? Is her business so simple as to be always understood? You begin to suspect that I doubt whether some of you perfectly mastered the art of butter making.—It may be an ungallant doubt, but listen to the particulars of one case in point, and then judge whether I can help doubting. As stated to me, the facts are these. One of our farmers, the summer before last, employed successfully and for short terms each three dairy women. Here the cows, the pasture, the cellar, and all the dairy apparatus were the same; and how was the result? One obtained seventeen pounds of butter per week, the second twenty three, and the third twenty seven. Such acts should induce many of you to vary your processes and note the results.

Philanthropy, looking forward, sighs at consequences which must follow from changes that are taking place in the habits and employments of your daughters. Circumstances beyond your control have thrown the healthful spinning wheel and loom upon the pile of rubbish in the garret. Housework and the dairy do not furnish sufficient employment for the females.—Either mothers or daughters must resort to something else by which to contribute a share in the support of the family. It is too commonly the case that the daughters resort to some occupation that is not sufficiently active and invigorating. The needle is taking the bloom from many of their cheeks and vigor from their frames. The evil is augmented by that mode of dress (I ought to use a harsher term) which obstructs the natural and healthy development of lungs and chests; also by avoiding exposure to the weather; and a too effeminate reliance upon the horse, for services for which heaven intended should be rendered by their own limbs! The lamentable consequences will not be confined to them; children will inherit the feebleness of their mothers, and a sickly race will come after us.

Useful as the needle is, and beautiful as are its con-

tributions to our show, I appeal to the mothers, to forbid its excessive, its constant use by the daughters. I entreat them as they value the well being of their children, to give to daughters dairy and thorough training in the care and labor of the daily and of all household affairs.—It were well—well for them and a future race, that they should revive the acquaintance which their mothers had with the milking stool, the garden, and to some extent the field; for then bloom would linger upon their cheeks; health would flow in fuller tides through all their veins; they would acquire vigor of body and soundness of mind, that will contribute to their usefulness and enjoyments when time shall bring them to the places which you now hold—shall make them the wives of farmers, and mothers of the rising generation.

## CORSETS.

The Boston Transcript exclaims against the ladies being squeezed in corsets. We see the drift of the fellow; if any squeezing is to be done he wishes to do it himself. We confess a lady's waist never appears lovelier to us than when it is broad and large; a good armful. Your cornstalk figures are scarcely palpable; to embrace them is analogous to hugging a knitting needle. When a lady's bosom is compressed with cords and canvass, how can the heart throb and dilate with generous emotions? How can such a bosom feel friendship or sympathy or love? A large waist is, generally speaking, a sign of loving and lovable qualities. The rationale of the things is as plain as sunshine. A small waist is the indication of a small heart, and a small heart will seldom be found to contain those noble and expansive sentiments which constitute the essence of all female loveliness. Therefore girls, if you wish to be beloved, do not screw and compress your gentle bosoms. Do not bind the sweet emotions of your hearts in ropes of hempen rigidity. Do not choke up the fountains of feeling and sentiment with bits of canvass and stakes of stubborn whalebone. No ladies, do nothing of the kind, and be assured of this, that the fellow who admires a female in a state of excruciating agony, who by his pernicious taste would impose on her an undeserved penance—such a fellow, and his good opinion, are not worth a thought. Men of good sense like a large waist in a wife, but very little waste in the family. There is no economy in screwing up your persons; but we have often observed that ladies who make a practice of doing so are nevertheless waste-ful and extravagant.—*Phil. Ledger.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of SAMUEL J. SEARS, late of Winthrop, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to  
WM. H. SEARS, Exr.  
Winthrop, June 9, 1840. 28

LETTER & WRITING PAPER of different sizes and qualities, for sale at this office.

## The Maine Farmer,

And Journal of the Useful Arts,

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WINTHROP  
BY NOYES & ROBBINS;  
E. HOLMES, EDITOR.

Price \$2.00 a year. \$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year. A deduction of 25 cents will be made to those who pay CASH in advance—and a proportionable deduction to those who pay before the publication of the 26th number, at which time payment is considered due.

Any kind of produce, not liable to be injured by frost, delivered to an Agent in any town in the State, will be received in payment, if delivered within the year.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers; and when payment is made to an Agent, two numbers more than have been received, should be paid for.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy for his services.

A few short advertisements will be inserted at the following rates. All less than a square \$1.00 for three insertions. \$1.25 per square, for three insertions. Continued three weeks at one half these rates.

All letters on business must be free of postage. When Agents make remittances it is very important to us that they distinctly state to whom the money is to be credited, and at what Post Office each paper paid for is sent, as we cannot otherwise well find the name on our books.